

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

NO. 219.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tr.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the old Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimen of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason F. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Turceman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardwell.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Blair, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. F. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE: The new Auditor, WM. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns. And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight. Whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:28 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Gynithana.

J. B. VAN DYKE, Master of Trains

May 4, 1863.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—W. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*
15th District—C. T. Worthington, Union.*
16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.
17th District—M. P. Bunter, Union.*
18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.*
19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.*
20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*
21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*
22d District—Ass. P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*
23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.
24th District—John F. Frank, Union.*
25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*
26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.*
27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.*
28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*
29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*
30th District—Wm. S. Botts, Union.*
31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*
32d District—Wm. C. Griener, Union.*
33d District—John Power, Union.
34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.*
35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.*
36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*
37th District—Thos. Mallory, Union.*
38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.*
Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.
Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Boyd—Wm. W. Warring, Union.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.
Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.
Caldwell—Francis Gardner.
Callaway—Dr. John Whitene, Union.
Campbell—Cryus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Elliott, Union.
Casey and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
Clay and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.
Crittenden—J. H. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.
Davies—John S. McFarland, Union.
Eastell and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—Dr. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carlie, Union.
Greenup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Saml. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.
Harrison—George T. Wood, Union.
Hart—A. H. Ward, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray, Union.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.
Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jesseman—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayre, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larue—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.
Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Varnon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.
Logan—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.
Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.
Marion—Jno. R. Thomas, Union.
Masson—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.
Marshall—McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings, Union.
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert, Union.
Metcalfe—C. C. Harvey, Union.
Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.
Monroe—Hiram Hagan, Union.
Morgan and Wolfe—Mullenburg—E. R. Veir, Union.
Nelson—Wm. Elliott, Union.
Nicholas—John W. Campbell, Union.
Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Union.
Pulaski—M. E. Ingram, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Union.
Simmons—J. F. Lauck, Union.
Spencer—Dr. Milton McGrew, Union.
Taylor—Jos. H. Chandler, Union.
Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.
Trigg—Sammel Larkins, Union.
Trimble—Evan M. Garriott, No-men-or-money.
Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.
Warren—Pierce Butler, Hawkins, Union.
Washington—R. J. Browne, Union.
Wayne—H. W. Tuttle, Union.
Whitley—M. E. White, Union.
Woodford—H. C. McLeod, Union.

*NOTE: The new Auditor, WM. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y of State.
Nov. 4, 1863—U.S.

Proclamation of the Governor.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the \$300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant General. The property of the State from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled. Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defense of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defense of your State therefore is by filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of your county, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your county from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defense of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses—the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties—for equality will be enforced.

The defense of your homes, of your State, your Government, your liberties; the vindication of your honor, the generation for the memories of your fathers; all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y of State.
Nov. 4, 1863—U.S.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD for his abundant mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds. He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noonday," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery. And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a PEOPLE, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sunlight of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Mustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

\$50. AGENTS WANTED. \$150.

LIBERAL inducements to canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE #12 SEWING MACHINE.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada to travel and introduce my New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine. This Machine possesses more than ordinary merit, is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

\$50 To \$150 Per Month and Expenses will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage,
L. MALCOM,
Box 2,785, Boston, Mass.

August 19, 1863-w3m.

J. W. FINNELL.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED..... WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62-ly]

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on 2d stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 21st.

GEO. W. SMALL.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

THE CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE.
On board one of the blockade runners, whose capture was recently announced in the dispatches, were certain important official communications from rebel agents in Europe, to the authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason, letters fixing the complicity of the Lord-Mayor of London with blockade running, in an official way; letters showing in detail the negotiations with parties in London for ship-building, importing contraband of war, &c.; two long and important letters from Edwin de Leon, the rebel agent at Paris, one to Benjamin, the other to Jeff. Davis.

DE LEON'S LETTER TO BENJAMIN.
From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following:

The greatest reasons for Mason's withdrawal have been his course of complaining against Lord John Russell personally. Russell's speech apologetic and vindictive, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avert effects to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the Times will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest; and should he venture to carry into execution the threats that he has made of violating the law, and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is growing stronger every day, and in the same rate as their antipathy for the Yankees. In order to foster and increase these favorable dispositions, I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press.

The same letter dilates on our alleged expectation of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says: "After the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of federal recruitments in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country, to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks' residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the North of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the public, to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits, under pretense of employment on Northern railroads. Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded 2,000 able-bodied men; but we hope their new will not hold. No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this business, from the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment, and also because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests and the public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the Government. In this respect at least an attempt is being made. "In France," he says, "the Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscure ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals, has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence. A kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but it is not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us a reasonable hope of it. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London, makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation, the only rivalry he feared, being this withdrawal, he can amuse us with the Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next; until then, the game is entirely in his own hands."

"Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me."

"I remain, very sincerely,
"EDWIN DE LEON."

DE LEON'S LETTER TO JEFF. DAVIS.

The same person, in a long, private letter to Jeff. Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who surround Davis, and especially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "The radical Democratic party which levels down instead of raising up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after the war is over, we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking, and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers, in swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate the future."

After some general statements about English and French feeling, concerning them, he says:

"I am as distrustful of recognition by France as by England; that we may be made a pawn in the Mexican business, I think very probable, but the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation, which, as interpreted and published in the New York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in the very astute gentleman who is now the arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies. Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton declares he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian's Empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicted, is cut away from under our feet; and should Seward make a protest, for he cannot mediate a war with France, we still will be head as a pawn and have the shadow of favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention." He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel Treasurer must keep him better supplied in current funds, and explains thus:

"France wants money literally and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy

golden opinions of them if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success."

These extracts are taken literally from the originals now on file in the War Department. The full text of the dispatches will be speedily published.

REBEL SURPRISES DENOUNCED.

The Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday, Nov. 11, contains the following editorial:

"The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the power and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender? There have been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began: Near Rich Mountain; at Hatteras, or Island No. 10; Fort Henry; Fort Donelson; Roanoke Island; Forts Phillips, Jackson, Arkansas Post; Vicksburg; Port Hudson, and Cumberland Gap, and then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disaster, but on the contrary promotion has in some instances followed swift upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fights as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever before the arms of any other nation during the same period of time, and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Londonderry or Genoa, to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges. If our people cannot understand why European powers hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has unfortunately been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace, and as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made and promotions so often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of the enemy. We do not mean to intimate that all these surrenders were equally disgraceful but do say that no one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done."

"At Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Donelson and Roanoke Island there were not wanting instances of great gallantry, but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, French and English at the places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of their defense. The surprises of Kelleyville, Brandy Station, Williamsport and Bristow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the Army of Northern Virginia, something is wanting to correct and prevent these frequent affairs."

"It has not yet transpired where the brigade of Hake and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them. It is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be re-enforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted, without intermission, from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark. No explanation has been made why re-enforcements were not sent to their rescue. Nor are we informed how the small brigades came to be thus exposed, involving almost their capture or annihilation. We hope that there are good and sufficient reasons for these strange circumstances, and that General Lee will open an investigation, and be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent and no activity remedy. Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, and more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle, and also they are easily prevented."

"An officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon suddenly deserves the severest punishment. Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one which is feared may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga."

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 9th, says: "It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously beaten near Lewisburg, Va., but it was more than defeat—a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befall our arms in the boasted Army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the Army of Northern Virginia were captured on Sunday. We learn this not as rumor but as a fact from such a source that we cannot question its truth. We could not learn whose brigades they were nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—The special correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian gives the following particulars of the late fight: "Twenty-six miles west of Lewisburg, 5,000 Yankees under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Johnson. The latter fell back to the point named, and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy. We lost once piece of artillery, and saved our wagons. Gen. Echols hearing that a force, supposed to be under Scammon, was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back toward Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening. The force expected from the Kanawha arrived the next morning."

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.
Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, but the ovation called for by the Richmond papers did not come off, owing to the lateness of the hour (10 o'clock). The Examiner says he has declined to call for a Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Polk, and has assigned him to an important command.

Seizure of Rebel Vessels in France.

Mr. Secretary Seward authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, has promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron-clad rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux. There is no reason to doubt that these vessels were intended for the Southern Confederacy. The following letter relating to them was received by the latest arrival from England:

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Paris, October 23, 1863.

Some weeks ago it was announced in the journals of Nantes and Bordeaux that vessels of war were being built in those towns for an unknown destination, but which were suspected to be for the Confederates. Since then investigations have taken place which appear to establish the following facts: After the judicial decision in England in the case

of the Alexandria, several of the leading shipbuilders of France, who, till then, had resisted the offers of the Confederate agents, agreed to enter into a contract for the building of ships for the Confederate navy and privateer service. M. Arman, member of Legislative Corps, and the largest shipbuilder in France, taking the contract for four vessels, and another large house at Nantes, a contract for two. Four of the six vessels were contracted for in April, and these four were to be finished in December; the other two were contracted for in July, and were to be delivered next spring.

All of these vessels, it appears, are in a state of forwardness corresponding to the dates indicated in the contracts, and they appear also to be vessels of very formidable character. The contracts are said to be signed by Messrs. Sidel and Erlanger, the latter paying for the vessels out of the proceeds of the fifteen million Confederate loan. But as the builders of these ships are not working from any particular enthusiasm for the Confederate cause, they exact current payments, and three millions of francs, in French money, appear to have been already paid by M. Erlanger on account.

The builders of these vessels, as agreed upon with the Confederate agents, maintain that they are for the service of the Chinese Government, and that a part of them at least are intended for the mail between Shanghai and San Francisco. What a happy man must be the Emperor of China, to have all the world occupied in building him a navy without his knowledge!

These ships will be stopped by the French Government.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

JAMESTOWN, Russell Co., Ky., November 3, 1863.

The citizens of the border counties were called together in convention at Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., on the 3d day of November, 1863, the Circuit Court being in session, for the purpose of taking some action as to the defense of the border. The convention being called to order, and the object explained by a short and appropriate speech by Judge W. M. Green, of Russell, Nathan McClure was chosen President and Wm. A. Jones Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed a committee, consisting of T. T. Alexander, of Adair, M. H. Owsley, of Cumberland, E. Coffey, of Casey, G. W. Hunt, of Clinton, A. J. Gadsby, of Pulaski, W. M. Green and J. A. Williams, of Russell, to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the convention. The committee, after retiring for a short time to their rooms, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the border counties of Kentucky are now afflicted with evils and troubles of the most alarming character, resulting from depredations from armed bands of guerrillas and robbers, who are plundering, murdering, and robbing our citizens almost daily, and the civil laws of the land are almost entirely valueless for want of power to enforce them; and whereas, Col. R. T. Jacob, formerly of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, whilst with us for our protection and defense, so conducted himself as a soldier and a gentleman, as also his regiment of gallant officers and soldiers, as to secure the full and perfect confidence of all good citizens; therefore we, the people of Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski, and Russell, assembled, in convention at Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., return to Col. Jacob and his gallant band our heartfelt thanks for their timely aid and protection heretofore given us; and whilst we do not desire to take Col. Jacob from the duties of the high position which the people of Kentucky have recently conferred upon him, yet we most earnestly desire and request that Colonel Jacob will organize the gallant old 9th, and that he will again be permitted to come among us and bring quiet again to our people.

T. T. ALEXANDER, of Adair.
M. H. OWSLEY, of Cumberland.
G. W. HUNT, of Clinton.
E. COFFEY, of Casey.
A. J. GADSBY, of Pulaski.
W. M. GREEN, of Russell.
J. A. WILLIAMS, of Russell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Louisville papers, and that a copy be forwarded to Col. Jacob, and that all the Kentucky papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

NATHAN MCCLURE, Pres't.

WM. A. JONES, Sec'y.

An Appeal to the Loyal People of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Those who desire the comfort and general welfare of our brave boys in the field, and who would have them receive, promptly, the bountiful rations provided by the government.

1,200 picked men are wanted by the 20th of this month, to drive teams from Camp Nelson to Cumberland Gap, or wherever the army may be. Practical men and those engaged to labor, such as farmers, preferred, and none but honest, industrious, loyal, and sober men need apply. Loyal slaveholders in Kentucky can thus find employment for their slaves that are competent and faithful, and, at the same time, serve our common country.

Wagon-masters, competent to perform their duties as such, who will raise, besides an assistant, 25 teamsters and two cooks, can have that position. The pay is as follows:

Wagon master, first month \$50, thereafter \$30; Assistant Wagon-master, first month \$40, thereafter \$25; Teamster first month \$30, thereafter \$25; cooks first month \$30, thereafter \$25; in addition to which they will all receive rations.

The teamsters and cooks of each train will be either all white or all black; and we prefer that the men of each train will come from the same neighborhood, as they will feel more attached to each other, and feel a deeper interest in caring for any of them that may be taken sick.

We wish to hire none for a shorter term than four months. That will give the farmer time enough to return home and put in an early crop next year.

All editors, in the above named States, who feel friendly and generous towards the United States, will please give publicity to this appeal, as it is very pressing, and an early and hearty response is greatly to be desired; and a paper containing the notice will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

For blank rolls and instructions, those recruiting trains will please address me through the postoffice, or call on my clerk, Mr. Crane, at the Clifton House, Cincinnati, O.

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property without reserve, and to my eldest son, Patrick, one half the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence McCarty.

News from Cumberland Gap.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Nov. 13.

A very spirited skirmish with the enemy occurred yesterday about ten miles from the Gap, in Virginia. A large train of twenty-one wagons had been sent out with a guard of twenty-eight men. The wagons were loaded and started for the Gap with no appearance of danger, when suddenly a party of seventy guerrillas rushed from a convenient ambush overpowering the guard and compelling a surrender. The officers clothing was immediately transferred to rebel bands and their wallets appropriated. Ten minutes after the capture, Col. Lemert, commanding the forces at the Gap, appeared in a band of the road. Whilst the rebels, ignorant of danger, were approaching, Col. Lemert immediately led the charge with ten men of the 4th battalion Ohio volunteer cavalry. A fierce hand to hand saber fight occurred for a few minutes, when the rebels fell in a most accelerated manner severely whipped and terribly frightened. The train and prisoners were recaptured, eleven of the enemy captured, two killed and four wounded, and some small arms and horses taken. An exciting chase of ten miles failed to overtake the fleeing rebels.

Rebel Women.

B. F. T., army correspondent of the Chicago Journal, in one of his letters from Tennessee, says:

I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in everything but a sacred cause of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages. When 400 of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young ladies come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and uttering words of cheer: should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back upon the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air, a pride in their humanity grand to see. Of a truth they carried it off bravely. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treason and driven into rebellion, and bellowed all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flaunt black from the window blinds. Clothed by their souls in sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters at the North, in all but a righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pythones, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully in earnest, they are almost grand in self-sacrifice. Oh, that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag!

Josh Billings on Pigs.

Az the white rose wakens into buty, so daz the white Pig cum tew gladden uz. His enyz are like the lilac leaf, played upon by the young zephyr at eventide, his silkenness is the wood of duty, and his finger iz the out line of loveliness. His food iz white nectar, drawn from the full fountain of affections. He waxes fatter and more sleek, evrada, and hangs from the buzzum of his mother like an image of alabaster. He laffeth at forms, and curleth his tale still closer, az his feast goeth on, then he rizeth with gladness, and wandereth with his kindred, beside the still waters. His brothers and sisters are az like him az flakes of snow, and all the day long, among the red clover, and beneath white thorn, he maketh his joy, and leadeth a life arkanian. His words are low musing and his language the untutored freshness of nature. His pastime iz the history of in-persence, and his leazzure iz elegance. He walketh where grass leadeth, and gambles in the dalliance of dewy fragrance. He gathereth straws in his mouth, and hastereth awa on errands of gladness. He listeth tew the reproof of his parent; his sackbells are the laws of peritiveness, and his logic iz the power of instinct. His daz times is peace and his evenin is gentle forgetfulness. Az he taketh on years, he loveth kool places, and delveth in liquids, and stretcheth the arth to a fatness, and painteth himself in dark colors, a refuge from flize and the torments of life. He forgeth his parent, and becometh his own master, and larneth the mystery of food, and groweth highly. Men gaze at his porkiness, and kount his value by pounds, and la in wate for him, and sacrificeth him, and give his flesh salt for his safety. This is Pig life.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The most terrible calamity which has yet befallen the fine old State of Kentucky, was reserved for Brigadier General J. T. Boyle to inflict on that Commonwealth. Kentucky has been long famous for fine-blooded horses, splendid beaves, beautiful women, and good rifle-shots; but beyond all these agreeable attributes, beyond its indigenous blue grass, its maple forests, and its "Morgans" (not John Morgans), and "Durhams," its unrivaled preeminence was in Bourbon whisky. It was said of old that "while the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand." In similar vein it could have been said, while genuine Bourbon is made and drunk, Kentucky shall be the theme of song and sermon. Indeed it could hardly have been expected that this war should ever have menaced the immemorial reign of old Bourbon; but war is a famous leveler, and with institutions "peculiar" and otherwise, it has carried down this old monarch of the corner-cracking State until, now none "are so poor as to do him reverence."

General Orders, No. 3, dated Paris, Kentucky, October 30, turns over to the United States Quartermaster all corn that has been purchased by distillers on the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and forbid distillers in the district to purchase any more corn.

Many an old farmer and landlord will mourn like Rachel and "refuse to be comforted," but Uncle Sam's soldiers and horses will be vastly the gainers.

A lady with an immense crinoline knocked over an unfortunate gentleman in London by a single sweep of her skirts. His head struck the curbstone, and the shock was so severe that he died in a short time.

General Forey forwarded the key of the City of Mexico to Napoleon, in the Tuileries, and the Emperor sent him in exchange the baton of a Marshal of France.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place. Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 335, Louisville, Kentucky. Circulars sent free of charge. October 30, 1863-6m.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.
ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fine Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merino;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;
And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; James & Linsey; Cloth; Chemises,
& Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quennecore; Gloveware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863-1f.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. CUMMACK has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-wkly.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold *cash for cash*.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the business, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. HODGES, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

For Committee.

*Observer, Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863-1f.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 25-wkly.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

The Kentucky Legislature meets on the first Monday in December, and the session is destined to be one of the most important and responsible in the whole history of the State. Its importance cannot be estimated too highly. In view of the responsibility that will rest upon each individual member, it is vitally essential that the wishes and sentiments of their constituents should be as fully known as practicable. It will not do at this crisis in our State to make a mistake. Mistakes are of trifling consequence in times of peace, and can soon be corrected—but not so in times like these, when all the elements and influences of the political world are being stirred to the profoundest depths. Questions will come before our next Legislature which will require all the wisdom, courage, and foresight of the patriotic statesman, and he will be the better able to discharge his whole duty to his State and his country, who acts as the exponent of an intelligent constituency.

Kentucky has thus far been true as the needle to the pole, in her every duty, under the influence of an enlightened public sentiment, and the guidance of loyal Legislatures. Every thing beckons her on in the same path. She will prove faithful. The next Legislature, in point of ability, loyalty, and high character, will compare with any similar body that ever assembled in the State, and we have every hope and assurance that their councils and deliberations will redound to the welfare and honor of the State.

It will be unnecessary for us at this time to discuss the many important questions that will be before the Legislature. They are matters of general interest and knowledge, and we doubt not have received that attention from an intelligent reading public which their importance demands.

22d Ky. Infantry.

We are glad to learn that the movement, set on foot some weeks since to purchase a new stand of colors for this gallant Regiment has proven successful. The sum of \$278 has been cheerfully contributed by the citizens of Greenup, Carter, and Franklin counties, and the city of Louisville, and the colors will be ready by the 1st December, to be sent to the Regiment. When the picture of the old flags, rent and torn by hard service upon the battlefield, was exhibited, every one appreciated the propriety of honoring a band of soldiers who had won such honor at such a great sacrifice. No Regiment has a brighter record than the 22d Kentucky, and the testimonial, which will be presented, will, in an eminent degree, be deserved.

We are indebted to Col. J. D. Pollard for the success of the enterprise. To his management the whole affair has been left, and great credit is due to him for his activity and zeal. An opportunity will be afforded to our citizens to see the new colors before they are sent to the Regiment, which will be about the 1st December.

Remember the Poor.

We announce, with great pleasure, that our young lady friends have responded to the call made on them, and are now preparing for a grand **TABLER** for the benefit of the poor of the city. It will take place next week, and we give this timely notice in order that all may be ready to attend. Let the house be filled to a jam, let no trifling excuse keep you away. Should any not feel disposed to lend their presence on the occasion, send your contribution at all events. Efforts are being made on a large scale in other places for this **laudable object**, and Frankfort should not be outdone in this respect. We urge upon our citizens prompt and liberal attention to this matter.

If some money show or Ethiopian minstrels were to visit us, you would think nothing of your half dollar then, and how can you refuse when asked to help your suffering fellow creatures? Again we say, give the young ladies a full, gam full house.

THE TURNER CASE.—We are requested by Attorney General Harlan to state that the witnesses who have been summoned in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Turner need not attend in the Court of Appeals until further notified. The case cannot be tried on the 1st day of the approaching term, and a day will be fixed during that term when the trial will be had.

Army Changes.

The organization of the army, in its higher grades, has lately undergone important changes which it is important to keep in mind. With regard to the geographical departments, the only change has been the consolidation of those of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, and of the Ohio, into grand division under the command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

A short time ago the Fourth Army Corps had been merged in others, and the corps composing the Army of the Cumberland were, the Fourteenth (Gen. Thomas), the Twentieth (Gen. McCook), and the Twenty-first (Gen. Crittenden). The last two have been consolidated, and have taken the name of the Fourth Army Corps, with Gen. Grant as commander. Gen. Thomas having been promoted to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, his place as commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps is filled by Gen. Palmer (Major of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry), previously a division commander in the same army, who did heroic service in the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. Palmer is from New York. The several army corps, therefore, with their commanders, now stand as follows:

1st Army Corps—Maj. Gen. John Newton.
2d Army Corps—Brig. Gen. G. S. Warren.
3d Army Corps—Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
4th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.
5th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. George Sykes.
6th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.
7th Army Corps—Consolidated with others.
8th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
9th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. John G. Parks.
10th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.
11th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. O. H. Howard.
12th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.
13th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.
14th Army Corps—Brig. Gen. James G. Palmer.
15th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.
16th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.
17th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson.
18th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. E. F. Butler.
19th Army Corps—Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks.
20th Army Corps—Consolidated with others.
21st Army Corps—Consolidated with others.
22d Army Corps—Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.
23d Army Corps—Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartshorn.
Cavalry Corps—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman.

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.

A large Octavo of 700 Pages, beautifully illustrated with 13 Elegant Plates, Engraved on Steel, and many fine Wood Cuts of Army Scenes, also an Accurate Map and Diagrams of the Battle Field of Stone River, the Map being Lithographed in Four Colors. Written and compiled by an Officer, and published in behalf of the Army of the Cumberland. The profits of the work to be devoted to the erection of a Monument on the Battle Field of Stone River.

The Biographies of Officers are complete, and their Portraits are given from Photographs taken in the field, and are accurate and lifelike.

The sketches of the several Army Departments will show to the uninitiated their practical operations.

The work accomplished by our Army—its prominent Battles, Skirmishes, and Expeditions—is given in full.

The Spy and Smuggling chapters are true in fact, and are not overdrawn, and illustrate some of the most remarkable and interesting phases of the Southern Rebellion.

The anecdotes and incidents are authentic, and, with three or four exceptions, are now first published.

The Appendix contains the Official Reports of General Rosecrans and General Bragg, of the Battle of Stone River.

To the Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, to their friends at home, and to the friends of the Union everywhere, this work is respectfully presented.

Our friend S. C. Bull, on behalf of the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, has presented us with a copy of this valuable work. We do not know that we can say anything in favor of this book which will recommend it to the public more highly than the title page, and brief table of its contents, quoted above. We will say, however, that we consider it as an invaluable addition to the library of every man and woman who loves the Union cause, and wishes to preserve something permanently valuable in the way of the history of this war. The mechanical execution of the work is in the highest style of the publishing art; the portraits being the very finest steel engravings, the stereotyping being done in the very best style, and the paper beautifully white and fine. We have seen no book which does more credit to the publishers than this.

We regret to see that some of our most meritorious officers of the Army of the Cumberland, such as Crittenden, Reynolds, Wood, Granger, Mitchell, Morgan, Turchin, &c., are not included in the number whose portraits and the sketches of whose history appear in this volume. But we are pleased to see that in this no intentional neglect has been practiced. It was impossible to include all whose meritorious services would require notice, within the compass of one volume of the size contemplated by the Author, and some of those named above, with the characteristic modesty of brave men, shrank from the notoriety such a publication would give them, and declined being included in the number of those noticed in this volume; and the time and opportunity to obtain the portraits and sketches necessary to include others were wanting. But we are informed, in the preface, that if this volume meets with the public favor so far as to insure remunerative sales, the author and publishers will publish another volume, in which justice will be done to all who are omitted in this.

We would advise all who wish a copy of this valuable work to call on Mr. S. C. Bull, who has it for sale at the publisher's prices; as well as numerous other valuable books from the same publishing house.

To those in want of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., we would recommend a visit to the store of our friend SAMUEL C. BULL. He is just in receipt of a large stock, of all articles, in his line of business and will continue to receive new supplies weekly. To those who know him it is needless for us to say a word in his favor; but there may be some new comers in our town and county who do not know Sam. Bull, to all such we would say if you want a good article, at fair prices, and wish to be kindly and politely treated, his store is just the place to go to. If Sam. himself, is not in, you will find that he has imparted his own pleasant manner of doing business to his employees. Give him a trial and we are sure you will be so well pleased that you will call again, when you wish to buy such articles as he keeps on hand. To the Ladies especially we recommend Bull's as the place to get nice shoes, gaiters, albums, &c.

Immense fortunes have been made in Manchester, England, by speculators in cotton goods since the opening of the American war. At the outset a merchant bought a million pieces of printed goods, and had them only for a day or so, when they became enhanced five shillings each in their selling worth. The enterprising speculator cleared thus a quarter of a million sterling by a single transaction.

Living in Washington.
Where the carcass is, there the vultures gather. Washington is rapidly filling up in anticipation of the opening of Congress. The worshipping guild of axe-grinders are already on the ground in considerable force, and whole herds of these mercenary dictators are preparing to follow. Where the enormous crowd is to be stowed away is a problem yet to be solved; but it is quite certain, says a contemporary, that the price of stowage will be exorbitant beyond all precedent. One hundred dollars a month for a furnished room for a single man is not considered a very high figure, and fifty dollars is thought extremely reasonable.

Providence is as dear as shelter, and to board and lodge respectfully at the Federal capital this winter will cost the sojourner from forty to sixty dollars per week. If he has a weakness for cigars and champagne, one hundred will hardly pay his weekly bill. When gentlemen anxious to serve our beloved country for their own advantage have to disburse at these rates for boarding and lodging, Heaven help the treasury! Our patient uncle, even Samuel, will have to sweat for it in the end, for the dear old nepotist is too generous to permit his poor relations who are sacrificing their time and money with the hope of doing him a service, to suffer for their devotion!

The late call for 300,000 men involves an additional outlay of at least two hundred millions of dollars in the equipment and supply departments during the ensuing six months, and the contractor is on hand to meet the wants of the Government. Even if living were as dear at Washington as it is at Richmond, it would be a mere bagatelle to them. Cent per cent covers all, and leaves a margin of millions. "When this cruel war is over" what a weeping and gnashing of teeth there will be in the realm of shoddy! In the meantime, few men whose purposes are honest can afford to Winter in Washington.

New Music.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. A. C. Peters & Bro., of Cincinnati, two new songs, entitled "Stand by the Flag of the Nation," and "If a Heart for thee is beating." They are printed in very handsome style, on good paper; the words are very pretty and appropriate to the subjects, and the versification very good.

In consequence of the absence of our "Whistling Editor" we have not as yet heard the music, and cannot speak confidently on that subject, but we have no doubt that the music is appropriate to the words, and if so, is very pretty, and that these songs will have a wide circulation among an appreciative musical public.

AFFECTING SCENE.—James Sutherland, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for four days for killing Roddy A. Small, was acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis Journal, not often witnessed in a court-room. The prisoner that was a prisoner now no longer—fell upon his knees, and lifting his eyes toward heaven, uttered an earnest prayer of thanksgiving and praise to the God, whose justice and mercy had been so wonderfully manifested in him. The prayer was irresistibly eloquent, and when Amen was pronounced, Amen came back in response from every part of the room, and there were tears in every eye. All rose to their feet; the acquitted man advanced and took each jurymen by the hand with a fervent "God bless you! You have saved an innocent man from shame and disgrace; you have taken a foul stain from my name. God bless you!" And to the prosecutor, whose conduct in the case commands admiration from all for fairness and honesty, he gave a cordial "God bless you!" The old white-haired father, whose firm trust had supported the son in the dark hours of trial, now melted in tears of joy that his boy acquitted of guilt, and his own good name remained untarnished. The Judge, wiping his eyes of the tears that had come unbidden ordered the Sheriff to adjourn the court.

[From the Maysville Eagle, Nov. 10.]

WM. C. IRELAND.—The name of this gentleman is advertised in our columns as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, and it gives us pleasure to commend him to the Senators now soon to meet at Frankfort as a sound Union man, who has stood firm from the beginning, and whose services to the State have been most valuable at a time when Kentucky needed her bravest and truest men to shield her from the storm of secession which was carrying everything before it in other States. He is an excellent business man, well acquainted with the routine of Legislative proceedings, has had much experience as a legislator, is industrious and attentive to his duties. His locality has many claims upon the State, and so has he. Among all the candidates for the position there is not one better qualified than Mr. Ireland.

In one of the Henry Ward Beecher's speeches delivered in England lately, the following exhibition of his skill is reported:

When he said, "But it is said that it is very unworthy that America should be flitting with the oppressor of Poland," there were violent shouts. "Yes, yes," "certainly it is," &c. Mr. Beecher waited until the cries had entirely subsided, and a little time had been allowed for friend and foe to speculate as to his reply; then, leaning a little forward he put on an indescribable simple expression, and said, mildly, "I think so too. And now you know exactly how we felt when you flitted with Mason at the Lord Mayor's banquet." I cannot attempt to describe the effect of these words on the throng. The people arose with a shout that began to be applause, but became a shout of laughter. The hit was so perfect and felicitous that roars of laughter told that the topic was summed up forever. Three loud groans given for the late Lord Mayor—his place is now filled with a much better man—ended the scene, and the drama proceeded.

LATEST NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.
Three hundred and fifty paroled men have arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They are in a wretched condition. Six of them died on the way up. The Charleston is administering to their relief. They are sadly in need of underclothing and other necessities.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.
The steamer Convey, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned today, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking the provisions to Richmond.

Maximilian's Duchess is said to be of surpassing beauty. A correspondent of the London Times, describing an audience, says the members of the deputation were struck with amazement when they heard her, beaming with beauty and freshness, keep up the conversation in the purest Castilian. The enthusiasm of these gentlemen reached the highest pitch, for, on leaving the presence, one of them declared that "the very sight of this incomparable Princess would be worth to her august husband an army of forty thousand men; and that there was not a single partisan of Juarez who, at the aspect of the Archduchess Charlotte, would not become an enthusiastic imperialist." The Emperor Napoleon will be very glad to hear this, though he may regret he did not know it before, for it would have saved him the thousands who have perished by disease or by the hands of the enemy. The age of chivalry has not yet passed away. It has abandoned Europe, but only to take refuge in Mexico.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that a new shuffle of the cards is evidently making by Louis Napoleon in carrying into effect his scheme for a Mexican monarchy. Heretofore Maximilian has been a marvel of excellence and greatness—just the man for Mexico. In fact, the Mexicans were asking for his appearance among them. Nothing too extravagant could be said in his behalf, and the throne-building enterprise with which his name has been associated. But now a change comes over the dream, so sudden and unexpected that conjecture will be busy in seeking for the true explanation. We are told on semi-official authority emanating from the Tuileries, that the choice of an Acstian Prince for Emperor is not popular in Mexico, and something is said about the intrigue and ambition of "the Austrian party." The fact is that Maximilian attached some severe conditions to his acceptance, and they were perhaps intentionally insurmountable. Louis Napoleon is a sagacious monarch. He never enters a trap without keeping a guard at the door to secure his retreat. He has doubtless always had before him the idea of a possibility that he may be compelled to abandon his Mexican folly. If he has not yet found reason to turn back, he may be persuaded to find it.

Mr. Monfort, the Indiana State agent at Washington, has telegraphed to Gov. Morton that he had resurrected one hundred suits of clothing, sent two years ago to the prisoners then in Richmond, which failed to get through. He asked what should be done with them. Gov. Morton replied to send them to our suffering prisoners now at Richmond.

The Cincinnati Commercial well remarks that the families of soldiers, who are in destitute circumstances, should not allow false pride to prevent them from reporting the fact to the committees organized and operating for their relief. It is honorable to be a soldier's wife or child, and no reproach to be poor, and no soldier's family is friendless if known. Soldiers' wives and children must not hesitate to make themselves known. There are tens of thousands who want to know them, and consider it a privilege to help them.

GERRILLAS.—Lieut. Gray, 39th Kentucky, arrived in the city of Louisville on Wednesday morning from Colonel G. W. Gallop's command in the Eastern District of Kentucky, with 38 noted guerrillas, captured on the Big Sandy, in the upper counties. Captain Ford, 39th Kentucky holds Pound Gap.

MARRIED.
By Rev. J. G. Simrall, in Louisville, Ky., on the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas P. Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN G. SIMRALL, Jr., and Miss CORNELIA S. SMITH.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Young, Dr. JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, of Lexington, and Miss MARY F. YOUNG, daughter of the late Dr. Archibald Young, of Jessamine county, Ky.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents; by the Rev. Mr. McGarvey, Mr. S. W. RAYLE, of Louisville, to Miss MATTIE J. WILKINSON, of Fayette county.

On the 5th inst., by Elder John I. Rogers, Mr. A. D. BISTON, of Cincinnati, to Miss A. P. FICKLE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Ficklin, of Paris, Ky.

RODMAN & BLACKBURN.
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS to their stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
That they are selling
LOW FOR CASH.
And they will exchange goods for WOOL, LINSEY, JEANS, SOCKS, &c., &c.
Nov. 18, 1863—4m.

Notice To The Citizens Of Franklin County, Ky.
YOU are hereby notified that all who have and do not report their Negroes over sixteen years of age, and are able to do service on Government work, to me, on or before SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863, to which date the time is extended, will be properly notified.

All that have reported prior to the 15th day of November, 1863, will deliver their quota to me in Frankfort, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863, with a change of clothing and blanket for each. Free negroes coming under the order will deliver themselves to me on the 20th day of November, 1863. All failing to deliver as above directed, will be properly notified.

By order of Gen. S. S. FRY:
J. A. CRITTENDEN,
Agent for Franklin County, Ky.
Nov. 18, 1863—2t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1—ts.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 23, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY, Esq., of Todd county, as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853. August 12 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863—ts.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863—ts.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863—ts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street.

Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. Nov. 18, 1863—3m.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.
Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863—tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.
Nov. 17th, 1863—wtw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Bob, and his delivery to the Jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Bob is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 160 pounds.
Nov. 17, 1863—wtw3m.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort FOR SALE.
I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.
Frankfort, August 12th, 1863—tf.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

SCOTT COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

THE FARM of Andrew Wilson, lying 3 miles east of Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., and 12 miles West of Paris, 12 miles from Lexington, and in 1 mile of Newtown, and 1/2 mile from a good turnpike road, leading to all the best places, will be sold, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on THURSDAY, 10TH OF DECEMBER. This farm contains

361 ACRES
of good land as there is in Kentucky, and in a high state of cultivation, with a large 2 story STONE BUILDING with well, containing in all 6 large rooms, together with Negro Cabins, Ice-House, Large Stable, Crib, and all necessary out-buildings, with the best well of water to be found near the building. This farm is under the best of fencing, with a suitable amount of good timber as can be found, all well cleaned up and in good blue grass, and divided into suitable lots for stock feeding, with good and sufficient water in each of them, with a CHOICE YOUNG ORCHARD of grafted fruit from Rochester, N. Y. This land adjoins the lands of John F. Cantrell, Wm. Graves, and Urias Offutt. The title will be made perfect. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, and will take place on the premises, on said day between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. This is regarded as one of the best and most desirable farms in Scott county, and a rare chance for a profitable investment. Terms made known on day of sale. Due attention will be given by the undersigned. ANDREW WILSON, S. M. HUBLE, Auctioneer.
November 16, 1863—wtw. [Ch. Paris Citizen.]

Internal Revenue.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT OF KY.,
COVINGTON, NOV. 13, 1863.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, notice is hereby given, to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the county of Franklin, Fourth District of Kentucky, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list, pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of said act; that the duties and taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector, or his deputy will attend for the collection of the same at the Sheriff's Office in the town of Frankfort in said county on the 27th day of November, 1863, and on said day, and on the days thereafter, until the amount thereof is paid, that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them for the year ending on 1st day of September, 1863, to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Office hours from—A. M. until—P. M. United States currency and bankable money received in payment for taxes.

JOHN S. NIXON,
Collector Fourth District Kentucky.
November 13, 1863—3t.

The Creditors of Thos. S. Page.
UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, held at its October session, 1863, all creditors and claimants of Thomas S. Page are required, ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, to verify their claims in the same manner required by law in cases of debts, claims, and demands against a decedent's estate, stating the nature of their claims, and present the same to the undersigned, on or before the day named.

A. W. DUDLEY,
Assignee and Trustee of Thos. S. Page.
Nov. 4, 1863—td.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Franklin Circuit Court.

T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Pltiff, vs. E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear proof of claims at my office, in the city of Frankfort, from this day until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. Creditors who fail to present their claims within the time above specified will be barred.

G. W. CHADDOCK,
Commissioner.
Frankfort, Oct. 28, 1863—td.

Commissioner's Sale.
PURSUANT to the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the suit of Thomas N. Lindsey, trustee of E. W. Morgan, against E. W. Morgan's creditors and others, I will, on

Monday, December 21st, 1863, (being Court day), sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, the tract of land known as the Kentucky Military Institute, upon credits of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments.

On the next day, TUESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, at the same place, the Kentucky Military Institute, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Kentucky, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, a large lot of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part, of SOFAS, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, CARPETS, AND MATTING, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING. Much of the furniture is very elegant and costly.

Also, a Chemical Laboratory, and Surveying and Philosophical Instruments, Carpenters Tools, and Farming Utensils. Also, a very valuable LIBRARY OF BOOKS, of from 1,200 to 1,800 volumes.

I am authorized by the Court to sell any of the personal property at private sale, with the concurrence of the plaintiff, Thomas N. Lindsey.

The sale of the personal estate will be on a credit of six months, and if I do not finish on the day last aforesaid, I will continue the sale from day to day, until the whole is completed.

Bond, with approved security, having the force and effect of a sale bond, bearing interest from date, will, in every case, be required of the purchaser. G. W. CHADDOCK, Commissioner.

October 28, 1863—tds.

* Louisville Journal and Obs. &c. copy till day of sale, and send bills to Commissioner before sale.

NEW CLOTHING STORE!!
A. BACKMANN,
DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, that I have opened a large and select stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
which I will offer to the public at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. I take pleasure in showing my goods to all who may wish to examine them.

Oct. 24, 1863—

